

FCC §1.1310 & §2.1091–MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Applicable Standard

According to the item 5.2 of KDB 680106 D01 Wireless Power Transfer v04; Inductive wireless power transfer applications that meet all of the following requirements are excluded from submitting an RF evaluation.

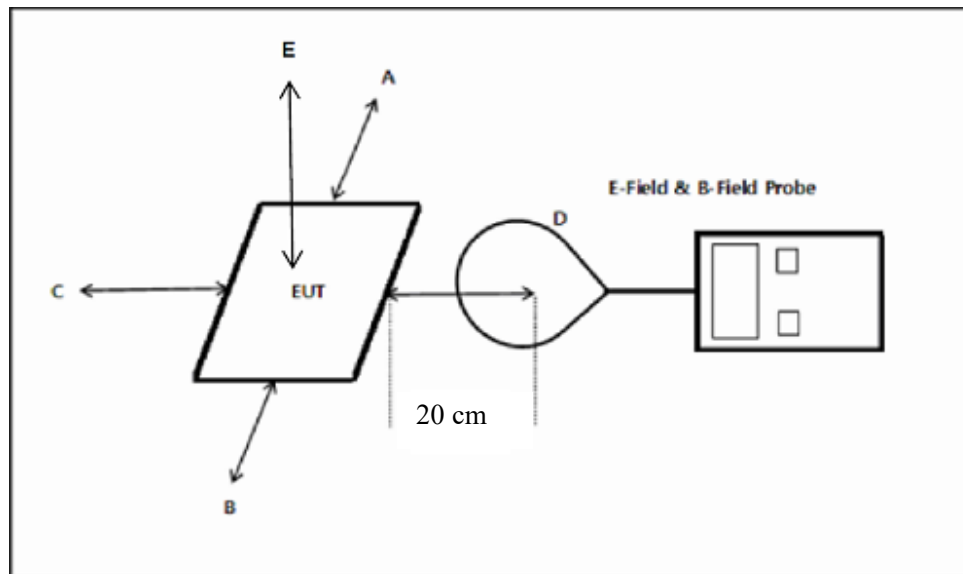
- (1) The power transfer frequency is below 1 MHz.
- (2) The output power from each transmitting element (e.g., coil) is less than or equal to 15 watts.
- (3) A client device providing the maximum permitted load is placed in physical contact with the transmitter (i.e., the surfaces of the transmitter and client device enclosures need to be in physical contact)
- (4) Only § 2.1091-Mobile exposure conditions apply (i.e., this provision does not cover § 2.1093-Portable exposure conditions).
- (5) The E-field and H-field strengths, at and beyond 20 cm surrounding the device surface, are demonstrated to be less than 50% of the applicable MPE limit, per KDB 447498, Table 1. These measurements shall be taken along the principal axes of the device, with one axis oriented along the direction of the estimated maximum field strength, and for three points per axis or until a 1/d (inverse distance from the emitter structure) field strength decay is observed. Symmetry considerations may be used for test reduction purposes. The device shall be operated in documented worst-case compliance scenarios (i.e., the ones that lead to the maximum field components), and while all the radiating structures (e.g., coils or antennas) that by design can simultaneously transmit are energized at their nominal maximum power.
- (6) For systems with more than one radiating structure, the conditions specified in (5) must be met when the system is fully loaded (i.e., clients absorbing maximum power available), and with all the radiating structures operating at maximum power at the same time, as per design conditions. If the design allows one or more radiating structures to be powered at a higher level while other radiating structures are not powered, then those cases must be tested as well. For instance, a device may use three RF coils powered at 5 W, or one coil powered at 15 W: in this case, both scenarios shall be tested.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm²)	Averaging Time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	*100	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	*900/f ²	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1,500			f/300	6
1,500-100,000			5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			f/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz; * = Plane-wave equivalent power density;

Test System Setup



Result

a) The power transfer frequency is below 1 MHz

Yes, the device operates in the frequency 116 kHz.

b) The output power from each transmitting element (e.g., coil) is less than or equal to 15 watts.

Yes, the maximum output power of the primary coil is 15W.

c) A client device providing the maximum permitted load is placed in physical contact with the transmitter (i.e., the surfaces of the transmitter and client device enclosures need to be in physical contact).

Yes, client device is placed directly in contact with the transmitter.

d) Only § 2.1091-Mobile exposure conditions apply (i.e., this provision does not cover § 2.1093-Portable exposure conditions).

Yes, this is a mobile device.

e) The E-field and H-field strengths, at and beyond 20 cm surrounding the device surface, are demonstrated to be less than 50% of the applicable MPE limit, per KDB 447498, Table 1. These measurements shall be taken along the principal axes of the device, with one axis oriented along the direction of the estimated maximum field strength, and for three points per axis or until a 1/d (inverse distance from the emitter structure) field strength decay is observed. Symmetry considerations may be used for test reduction purposes. The device shall be operated in documented worst-case compliance scenarios (i.e., the ones that lead to the maximum field components), and while all the radiating structures (e.g., coils or antennas) that by design can simultaneously transmit are energized at their nominal maximum power.

Yes, please refer to test data

f) For systems with more than one radiating structure, the conditions specified in (5) must be met when the system is fully loaded (i.e., clients absorbing maximum power available), and with all the radiating structures operating at maximum power at the same time, as per design conditions. If the design allows one or more radiating structures to be powered at a higher level while other radiating structures are not powered, then those cases must be tested as well. For instance, a device may use three RF coils powered at 5 W, or one coil powered at 15 W: in this case, both scenarios shall be tested.

Yes, systems with only one radiating structure

Test Data

Environmental Conditions & Test Information

Temperature:	22.3 °C
Relative Humidity:	31 %
ATM Pressure:	102.5 kPa
Test Date:	2024-01-17
Test Engineer:	Aaron Sun

H-Filed Strength

Frequency Range (kHz)	Position A (A/m)	Position B (A/m)	Position C (A/m)	Position D (A/m)	Position E (A/m)	Limit Test (A/m)	50%Limit (A/m)
116	0.087	0.049	0.068	0.064	0.234	1.63	0.815

E-Filed Strength

Frequency Range (kHz)	Position A (V/m)	Position B (V/m)	Position C (V/m)	Position D (V/m)	Position E (V/m)	Limit Test (V/m)	50%Limit (V/m)
116	1.910	1.101	1.562	1.432	2.136	614	307

Note:

1: According with KDB 680106 D01 Wireless Power Transfer v04, Emissions between 100 kHz to 300 kHz should be assessed versus the limits at 300 kHz in Table 1 of Section 1.1310: 614V/m and 1.63 A/m.

2: The distance is 20cm.